

Parenting Patterns, Legal Protection and Socio-Economic Welfare for Abandoned Children in West Nusa Tenggara

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Abstract

Child protection is the responsibility of the government and society. However, children's rights are still neglected. This research aims to explain parenting patterns, legal protection and socio-economic welfare for neglected children in West Nusa Tenggara. The type of research is qualitative, the approach is case studies and legislation. The research subjects were 9 informants. Data collection consists of observation, in-depth interviews and document analysis. Data analysis uses descriptive. The results of this research show that the pattern of care for neglected children is through communication, education and training approaches, and child caretakers in the orphanage act as the child's parents. Legal protection for abandoned children must be guided by legal principles, namely hierarchical protection of children's rights, law enforcement, legal assistance and the implementation of sanctions for neglect. The socio-economic welfare of neglected children focuses on their dignity, and social welfare and non-formal education to increase interests and talents. So care, protection and social welfare of children are ways to educate neglected children.

Keywords: *parenting patterns; legal protection; socio-economic welfare; abandoned children.*

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Introduction

Child protection is the responsibility of the government and society. However, currently, the situation is the opposite, cases of child neglect are increasing, as physical violence against children, psychological violence against children and violence against children's health as well as other environmental influences. Based on data and facts, it shows that child neglect is a form of child violence and maltreatment that impacts child development (H. Kim et al., 2017; Lui et al., 2022; Turner et al., 2019), including competency and health issues (Naughton et al., 2017; Vanderminden et al., 2019). So, the results of the National Survey of Child and Adolescent Welfare showed that 48% of 3,803 children (2-14 years old) experienced child social welfare deficiencies, more than 1,000 children aged 5 to 9 years received poor treatment, and 45% of children experienced mental disorders (Zeanah & Humphreys, 2018). Then, the factors causing child neglect are influenced by ecology, the influence of children's relationships with parents being less harmonious and child abuse (Mulder et al., 2018). Abandonment of children and abandoned children as acts that violate criminal law due to children's protection rights not being fulfilled and social welfare guarantees not being fulfilled

so that they are abandoned is a violation of human rights, and the implementation of child protection laws is not on target. This problem is the basis for conducting this research. The issue of child neglect must be re-examined to find out the true origins of the causes and appropriate and effective resolutions so that child protection, child care and child welfare can be implemented optimally and in a structured manner.

Research on the parenting patterns of abandoned children has been carried out by researchers such as works on the topic of parenting patterns of abandoned children requiring strengthening the competence of parents or caregivers (Gavidia-Payne et al., 2015), parenting patterns of abandoned children through mediators, emotional approaches can reduce the risk of violence in children (Greene et al., 2020), parenting patterns for neglected children using the smartphone smart youth program (Kwak et al., 2018), the parenting pattern of abandoned children has a significant effect on children's psychology (Khaleque, 2015), and the influence of child neglect is caused by parental fatigue in parenting (Mikolajczak et al., 2018). However, research on aspects of hierarchical parenting patterns of abandoned children, legal protection of abandoned children and socio-economic welfare of abandoned children has not been conducted so that this research can provide knowledge development about parenting patterns, legal protection and socio-economic welfare for abandoned children in West Nusa Tenggara.

The pattern of caring for abandoned children is an effort to improve harmonious services by involving and collaborating with abandoned children's homes by implementing an integrated system of child neglect management, including institutions, organizations, families, environments, communities and governments. Legal protection of abandoned children emphasizes that there are four elements of legal protection, namely protection from the government for its citizens, guarantees of legal certainty related to the rights of its citizens and punitive sanctions for those who violate it. Socioeconomic welfare of abandoned children can be achieved by providing optimal parenting to encourage improving their dignity and dignity so that they can compete with other children in society, humanitarian organizations such as international organizations, orphanages and intensive child care institutions such as child social welfare programs, education and training programs to improve skills.

The pattern of caring for abandoned children can be done by providing social services in the form of child care. There are three types of care: adoption, family care, and orphanages. Care in the orphanage is a substitute for parents for abandoned children so that children feel guaranteed living in groups of children. The services provided include facilities that meet the needs of clothing, food, education, spiritual guidance, and skills. These children are expected to develop their personal potential, abilities, and interests optimally. Meanwhile, non-orphanage care is group care in the home for adolescent children who cannot adjust to their foster families (Bagong, 2010). Parenting is the best way for parents to nurture their children. If the child does not get good care in the family, his development will encounter obstacles and tend to go in the wrong direction. This is because no one leads and directs its development. Nurturing and raising a child means nurturing his life and health and educating him with sincerity and affection (Magalena, 2014). An orphanage is a social institution that accommodates, educates and cares for orphans, older adults, and poor and vulnerable children. The orphanage is a place for children who still need help because they no longer have relatives (Anwar, 2007).

Legal protection is an effort to protect the government or ruler with several existing regulations; there are 4 elements of legal protection, namely protection from the government for its citizens, guarantees of legal certainty related to the rights of its citizens and punitive sanctions for those who violate it. To implement these four legal protection measures, it is contained explicitly in Article 28D paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution that everyone has the right to be recognized and get the same legal protection guarantee in the eyes of the law. To get legal protection, a person can report any criminal act or adverse conduct to the police. Police officers are authorized and tasked with protecting citizens (Timomor & Lolong, 2023).

Legally, children have a position and strategic face in the law; they have family inheritance rights and have the right to meet the needs of children to get legal guarantees. In the social aspect, children get honour and family dignity, and dignity will depend on fostering children's attitudes and behaviours to hone knowledge, achievement and culture. Children are wealth that must be protected and are the successors of tribes, nations, and economies (Adi IR, 2005). The goal of legal protection is to uphold and defend children's rights and provide them with the freedom to develop, grow, and live as fully as possible (Azhim, 2016).

Social welfare for abandoned children can be done to provide optimal parenting to encourage improving their dignity and dignity so that they can compete with other children in the community; humanitarian organizations such as UNICEF, Child Protection Agencies, and Non-Governmental Organizations can provide intensive assistance such as children's social welfare programs, education and training programs to improve skills, Provide legal protection, adolescents participate in providing social attention, and governments. States are responsible for caring for abandoned children. The economic aspect for abandoned children can be achieved by giving them social welfare assistance and family hope programs from the government. In contrast, the community can provide non-formal education assistance to train the interests and talents of abandoned children. Families pay direct attention to their children to educate and foster them so that they become valuable and helpful people for the nation and state in the future. The purpose of this study is to explain hierarchical parenting patterns, legal protection and socioeconomic welfare for abandoned children in West Nusa Tenggara. This research is expected to provide insight into knowledge regarding the handling and parenting of abandoned children, confirm the use of articles in the law regarding the protection of abandoned children, and provide an understanding of parenting patterns for abandoned children using communication, education and training approaches to increase interests and talents. Abandoned children, as well as the role of the orphanage as a forum for fostering abandoned children.

Methodologi

This qualitative research aims to identify and describe in depth the lives of abandoned children. The approach used the case approach and the legal approach; the case approach is a tool to analyze the phenomenon of abandoned children, while the legal approach is a tool to analyze regulations, rules, norms and customs that apply in society, nation and state. The research subjects involved in this study were nine people consisting of 1 head of the Women's Child Empowerment and Family Planning Child Protection Office of West Nusa Tenggara Province, one expert staff in the field of Women and Children empowerment of West Nusa Tenggara Province, two people from the Child Protection Agency of West Nusa Tenggara Province, one village head, one traditional leader, five married couples young marriage.

Data collection is done through observation, in-depth interviews, and document analysis. Observations were carried out by direct observation of victims and perpetrators of abandoned children, also looking at the form of protection so far experienced by informants and document analysis in the form of regional regulations and local customary laws. In-depth interviews were conducted to identify the real problems experienced by informants in the form of semi-open questions with a focus on questions about the parenting they received from family and government and forms of legal, social, and economic protection. Document analysis is carried out to conceptually analyze the applicable laws and regulations, rules, and norms in the area and determine the effectiveness of the child protection regulations.

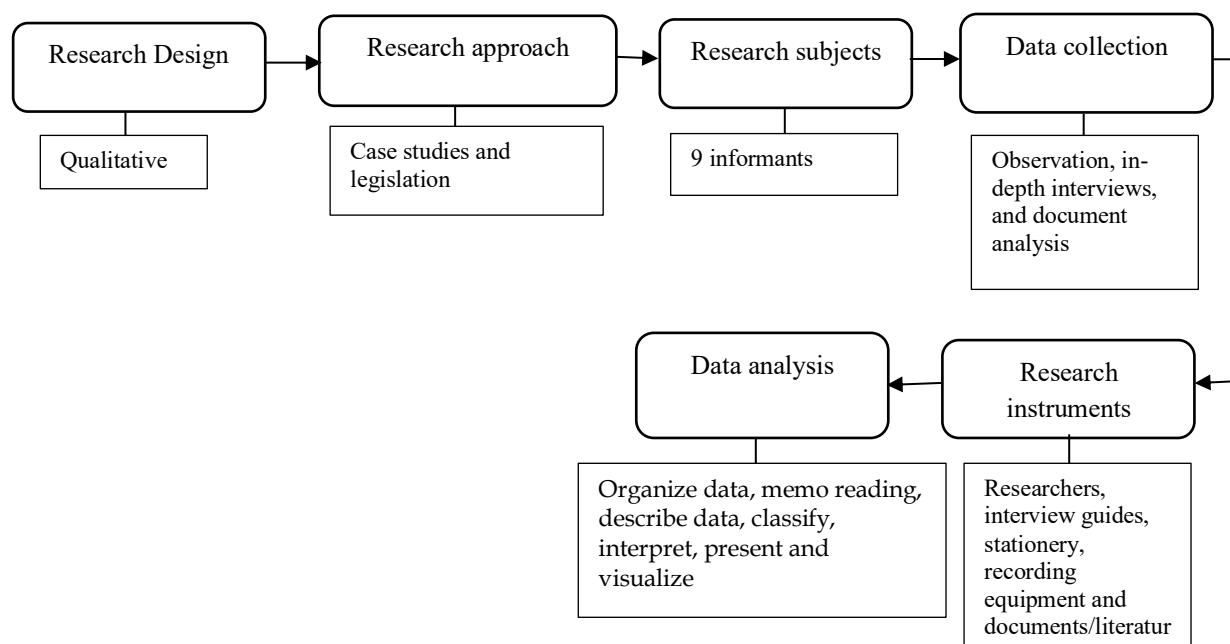


Figure 1. Research Procedure

The research instruments that have been used are researchers as the primary source; interview guides used so that the data collection process is directed and systematic in answering research questions, writing tools to assist researchers in recording themes and topics of child neglect, child protection and parenting patterns, recording equipment to help researchers in reviewing what has been taken and what has not been taken so that the data taken is complete, and documents/literature as study material and supporting data in the form of articles, theses, dissertations, papers and reports on child neglect, child protection and child care patterns. Data analysis used in this research can follow the following steps: organizing data, reading memos in the form of reading the entire text, making small notes and forming initial codes, describing data into codes and themes, classifying data in the form of making categorical aggregations to create themes and patterns, interpreting the data in the form of direct interpretation then developing naturalistic generalizations about the lessons that can be taken, and presenting, visualizing the data to deepen the case using narratives, tables and pictures related to child neglect (Moleong, 2013).

Results and Discussion

Parenting Patterns of Abandoned Children

The parenting pattern provided by a caregiver is learning, and habituation aimed at abandoned children with the aim that abandoned children have an independent personality and value time more. Parenting patterns can advise foster children and require guidance, advice, motivation, direction and affection. Abandoned children need guidance to always be on the right path. Abandoned children should also get advice from caregivers to distinguish between good and evil. In addition, abandoned children must be motivated or encouraged to have a strong spirit and determination to sustain their lives. Then abandoned children also need direction so that foster children can be directed to the right path. Finally, abandoned children must get enough love from caregivers because it influences children's growth and development.

In applying parenting patterns to abandoned children, caregivers must be able to replace the role of parents in educating abandoned children and fulfilling the love that is not found in foster children in their families. Although it cannot completely replace the role of a parent, caregivers can fill the void in the abandoned child. Caregivers must be able to approach abandoned children like the closeness of a child to his parents. The relationship between

abandoned children and caregivers is essential to be able to apply effective parenting patterns, as said by caregiver I: "The process is like providing an approach between caregivers and foster children because through this approach will foster good things for foster children, making good communication to facilitate the implementation of what will be done and the guidance that caregivers will give will be more easily accepted by children."

This is supported by the statement given by the coach, namely: "In the process of implementing good parenting patterns to make children more independent, we usually provide guidance or good examples to our foster children and provide several activities that can be a lesson for the foster children. Sometimes, caregivers also provide different daily activities by teaching them to read the Koran, tajwid, discuss hadith, discuss fiqh, and give foster children time to discuss several things they want to know. With the activities provided by the caregiver, it is hoped that the foster child will become closer to the caregiver so that communication between the foster child and the caregiver can be better maintained. Through the activities and care provided by caregivers to abandoned children, caregivers want to foster the neglected child's sense of trust in the caregiver so that the process of implementing the independence that the caregiver will provide can be easier because communication and trust are maintained. And the caregiver or coach will conduct an evaluation (reprimand) whenever there is something wrong with their attitude.

From this explanation, it can be understood that a caregiver's role influences the care that neglected children will receive. If the approach and communication caregivers provide in implementing parenting patterns are reasonable, it will positively impact neglected children. Sometimes, it affects the independence of neglected children. It can be concluded that an efficient approach and a comfortable environment for neglected children is an essential factor in implementing independence for neglected children because it gives children the freedom to express themselves according to their abilities so that in the future, children can do things they can handle themselves. In the implementation process by the caregiver, the caregiver first approaches to create an approach between the neglected child and the caregiver. Because it starts with good and smooth communication, the care that will take place next will be easier.

Integrated Service Unit (Panti) in West Nusa Tenggara has contributed to services for abandoned children, especially the provision of protection, services for children facing the law, children from minority and isolated groups, and elementary school students who experience social functioning obstacles that affect the achievement of learning achievement as many as 540 children. The pattern of handling carried out by caregivers is in the form of personal approach methods, religious approaches, and legal aid approaches. The personal approach is a way for caregivers to approach children to find out in depth the actual problems experienced by the abandoned child; with this personal approach efforts, abandoned children are easily open to providing information about the issues they encounter so that caregivers know the problem then the caregiver will know how to solve it. The religious approach is a way to provide religious values to be instilled in children in the orphanage, which are carried out by spiritual teachers and Ustadz so that children have a moral and devoted personality to their God. The legal aid approach is an effort to assist legal aid so that children who commit unlawful acts can be given relief and have a better life and a bright and happy future. These three approaches are practical because they can provide positive value to the settlement of abandoned children who face legal, social and religious problems. In addition, the handling of abandoned children cannot be separated from the responsibility of the government, in Article 34 of the 1945 Constitution, that "the state takes care of the poor and abandoned children. The issue of abandoned children is included in the category of compulsory affairs in the social welfare dimension, and this is the responsibility of the government". Also the handling must be decentralized in the form of procedural, economic and administrative decentralization (Nasirin & Lionardo, 2021). Handling abandoned children requires serious commitment in poverty alleviation through various child welfare programs (Abdullah et al., 2021).

Table 1. Orphanages and Target Abandoned Children

No.	Panti (Integrated Service Unit)			Target			Number of children
1	Bina Remaja Social Institution “Karya Mandiri” Mataram			School dropouts			120 people
2	Women's Work Social Institution “Mirah Adi” Mataram			Socio-Economic (WRSE), and Victims of Violence	Vulnerable Women		80 people
3	Elderly Social Institution “Mandalika” Mataram			For the neglected elderly			80 people
4	Children's Orphanage “Generasi Harapan” Mataram			Orphans, Orphans, Underprivileged Children and School-Age Abandoned			80 people
5	Child Protection and Detention Social Institution “Sasambo Matupa” Narmada Strait			- Children in need, kids in trouble with the law, kids from marginalized and minority groups, kids who are exploited, and kids who are abused and neglected; - School students of elementary school / MI grades IV, V and VI who experience obstacles in social functioning that affect the achievement of learning achievement.			540 children (with details of 45 children per month)
6	Social Panti Build Adjust “Mutmainnah” Selebung Central Lombok			For people with mental disorders			100 people
7	Bina Karya Social Institution “Madani” Aikmel East Lombok			For beggars, vagrants and vulnerable families			150 people
8	Elderly Social Institution “Meci Angi” Bima			For the neglected elderly			50 people

Source: West Nusa Tenggara Social Service in 2022, processed by researchers

To provide parenting patterns to abandoned children, each Orphanage already has types of abandoned children such as the Bina Remaja Social Institution "Karya Mandiri" Mataram specializes in handling abandoned children, as well as the Children's Orphanage "Generasi Harapan" Mataram, and Bina Karya Social Institution "Madani" Aikmel East Lombok accepts abandoned children. Institutions that handle elderly neglect include the Elderly Social Institution "Mandalika" Mataram and the Elderly Social Institution "Meci Angi" Bima. Then Panti Social Build Adjust "Mutmainnah" Selebung Lombok Tengah specializes in treating people with mental disorders in collaboration with local mental hospitals. Some of these institutions have roles and strategies for fulfilling children's rights to proper education, adequate socio-economic welfare, health and protection and attention from the government. The results of this study are in line with opinions of Luh Putu Maitra Agastya et al., (2024) who state that the handling of abandoned children can be carried out using national deinstitutionalization by involving social communities in the form of Children's Social Welfare Institutions in funding and mentoring religious values, as well as optimal family participation in providing moral support for abandoned children. Golubeva & Golubeva (2015) stated that the Orphanage acts as an institution that provides coaching and education through psychological correction programs in the form of game therapy, art therapy, mental gymnastics, and training. O. M. Kim et al., (2017) declare orphanages as places where abandoned children are educated and develop their personalities according to their interests and talents.

Legal Protection for Abandoned Children

The 1989 United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child, which establishes child protection laws, serves as the foundation for legal protection for abandoned children. Children's rights include the following: 1) the right to play; 2) the right to education; 3) the right to protection; 4) the right to a name (identity); 5) the right to national status; 6) the right to food; 7) the right to access healthcare; 8) the right to recreation; 9) the right to equality; and 10) the right to play a part in development (Jauhari, 2003). Furthermore, The Law No. 35 of 2004 outlines the modifications made to Law No. 23 of 2002 with reference to child protection, which is defined as everyone who is not yet eighteen (age 18), including unborn children. Children have rights that need to be upheld, safeguarded, and satisfied by their families, communities, governments, and states.

Legal protection is an effort to protect the government or ruler with several existing regulations; there are 4 elements of legal protection, namely protection from the government for its citizens, guarantees of legal certainty related to the rights of its citizens and punitive sanctions for those who violate it. To implement these four legal protection measures, it is contained explicitly in Article 28D paragraph (1) of the 1945 Constitution that everyone has the right to be recognized and get the same legal protection guarantee in the eyes of the law. To get legal protection, a person can report any criminal act or adverse conduct to the police. Police officers are authorized and tasked with protecting citizens. This is as stated in Article 5, paragraph (1) of the Police Law, which explains that the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia is a state instrument that plays a role in maintaining security and public order, enforcing applicable regulations, and providing services, protection and security to the domestic community, to realize state security.

First, there is protection from the government for its citizens. Protecting abandoned children is the government's fundamental obligation to safeguard future generations' welfare. Children who are displaced, whether because of the loss of a parent, a family unable to care for them, or because of other situations, are particularly vulnerable to various risks and exploitation. Therefore, the government must take proactive measures to protect them. One foremost step is providing a safe and supportive alternative care system, such as orphanages, foster groups, or adoption. The government must also ensure that these institutions are closely monitored and provide a high standard of care for such children. In addition, educational, health, and psychosocial programs should be in place to help abandoned children grow and develop optimally.

Second, the guarantee of legal certainty. Legal protection for abandoned children has been explained by various laws and regulations both in the Republic of Indonesia Constitution of 1945 and the Child Protection Law concerning the rights of a child. As is apparent in Article 4 of the Child Protection Law, one of the things that children must obtain, among other things, is that every child has the right to live, grow, develop and participate appropriately by human dignity and to be protected from violence and discrimination. All children have this right to be obtained in their lives. The dignity and dignity of humanity are meant to be equal treatment to all, without exception. This right is the basis for a child to grow and develop properly. According to the above, children need to get good attention to get their rights because they are still limited and need assistance. Abandoned children themselves are explained in Article 1 number 6 of the Child Protection Law, namely, "Abandoned children are children who do not meet their needs reasonably, both physically, mentally, spiritually, and socially". Basically, "children are abandoned compared to children who are victims of child abuse; child neglect often receives less serious public attention" (Suyatno, 2010). The suffering experienced by abandoned children is not as dramatic as that of abused children. But when viewed from the increasing number and impact of child neglect, special attention needs to be paid to the government and society so that it can be appropriately handled. Abandoned children have the same rights as children in general, namely the right to social security and the right to health.

The need for social security is also clearly stated in Article 41 paragraph (1) of the Human Rights Law which emphasizes that every citizen has the right to social security necessary for a decent living and full personal development. Social security is included in human rights, and everyone, without exception, should get it. The above statement clearly shows that all people, especially the poor and abandoned children, are entitled to social security. Every child has the right to health insurance, including abandoned children. Article 8 emphasizes that every child has access to health and social security in accordance with their physical, mental, spiritual and social needs. Abandoned children, as children who cannot meet their needs reasonably, should receive more attention from the government in terms of health insurance.

Third, the rights of its citizens must be fulfilled. What this means is that neglected children's rights are fulfilled in the form of the right to play, the right to education, the right to protection, the right to self-identity, the right to national status, the right to food, the right to access health, the right to recreation, the right to equality, and the right to participate in development. The right of abandoned children to develop their interests and talents is to fulfil educational rights through moral development, moral values, competencies and skills. Fourth, punitive sanctions are applied to those who violate them. The most appropriate punishment and sanction for violators is to provide criminal sanctions against perpetrators of the crime of child neglect contained in article 305 of the Criminal Code, which reads: Whoever puts a child under the age of seven years in a place to be collected by another person, or to be free from the maintenance of the child, leaves him, shall be punished with imprisonment for not more than five years and six months.

In addition, legal protection for abandoned children, regulated in the international constitution, namely the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child in 1989, contained in article 2, related to children must be protected from all types of discrimination against themselves or discrimination, article 4 related to the government must protect children, article 11 related to children getting protection from abduction, 24 related to the right to get health protection. Article 34 explains the right to protection from sexual violence, looting, prostitution and pornography; articles 37 and 40 relate to the legal right to obtain legal protection from the state. Furthermore, parents' responsibilities towards children are stated in Law Number 23 of 2002 Article 26, paragraph 1, which emphasizes that parents are obliged and responsible for 1) educating, guiding and caring for children until adulthood, 2) enrolling children in educational institutions according to their abilities, talents and interests; and 3) avoid marriage at a child's age. Meanwhile, Law Number 35 of 2014 protects children from violence and crime. Likewise, Law Number 1 of 1974 is contained in Article 45, paragraphs 1 and 2, that parents are obliged to educate their children as well as possible until they marry or live independently. Article 47 states that children 18 but unmarried are still responsible for the child. Finally, Law Number 39 of 1999 concerning Human Rights emphasizes the legal protection of abandoned children contained in Article 1, paragraph (1)the rights inherent in the essence and existence of humans as creatures of God Almighty and are His gifts that must be respected, upheld and protected by the state, law,....., and paragraph (7)...From now on, the National Commission on Human Rights functions to carry out studies, Human rights research, counselling, monitoring, and mediation. Article 58, paragraph 1, states that every child has the right to legal protection from all forms of physical and mental violence, neglect, ill-treatment, and sexual abuse while in the care of his parents, guardians, or any other party responsible for the care of the child. The results of this study, by the opinion of Baghdadi et al. (2023), Declare the state to deal with child mediation can be done using welfare, and constitutional investment in the rights of women and children is critical to providing child protection. He emphasized that protection for neglected children is achieved through a social system with stages of structure, function, capacity, continuous service, planning process, and accountability.

Also, Timomor & Lolong (2023) argue that the legal protection for abandoned children lies in Article 26, paragraph 1, which identifies parents as having the obligation and responsibility to 1) educate, nurture and teach children until they grow up, 2) accompany children until they can develop their interests and talents. ; and 3) prohibit marriage at a child's age; and 4) protect children from crime and violence. Dwi Saputra et al., (2022) state that legal protection is an effort to guarantee and protect children, children's rights so that they can grow, live, develop, and participate optimally and with dignity, legal protection for abandoned children, criminal sanctions and fines for abandoned children are clearly stated in Law Number 35 of 2014 is an amendment to Law Number 23 of 2002 concerning Child Protection.

Socio-Economic Welfare to Increase the Creativity of Abandoned Children

Social welfare for abandoned children can be done to provide optimal parenting to encourage improving their dignity and dignity so that they can compete with other children in the community; humanitarian organizations such as UNICEF, Child Protection Agencies, and Non-Governmental Organizations can provide intensive assistance such as children's social welfare programs, education and training programs to improve skills, Provide legal protection, adolescents participate in providing social attention, and governments. States are responsible for caring for abandoned children. This holds the view that in caring for abandoned children the state has the function of providing a budget and policy maker in paying attention to the problem of child neglect in Indonesia (Hamzah & Tinambunan, 2023; Sedlak et al., 2006). Social protection for abandoned children can be pursued using birth registration protection against violence and murder. Families play an excellent role in providing good protection to strengthen family, economic and social participation, and their children develop equally as children from other families (Tsitsis, 2015). In addition, Constantinescu et al., (2017) stated that the high rate of child neglect is due to the ineffective development and availability of professionals to educate and care for abandoned children. Therefore, state intervention is needed in quality prevention and supervision efforts.

The economic aspect for abandoned children can be done by providing child social welfare assistance. Family hope programs from the government, while the community can give non-formal education assistance to train the interests and talents of abandoned children. Families pay direct attention to their children to educate and foster them so that they become helpful people for the nation and state in the future. Children are valuable assets. Therefore, the future must be given attention and a way to be able to improve their status and dignity as a human being who can compete with other children. According to research by Kobulsky et al. (2020) socioeconomic problems in abandoned children concern all countries. To overcome this, the state issued policies, preventive measures and unique service models for neglected children; for example, our neighbours, such as Australia, use a cross-sectoral child protection model by providing exceptional services, improving skills for neglected children so that they can realize their abilities and soft skills and issuing policies to prevent child neglect. (Australia, 2018), in contrast, India, Mozambique, and China have not been shown to implement family-centred services to prevent child neglect. However, all three countries enact national laws to prevent child abuse, including neglect. Likewise, three countries such as China, Mozambique and India, emphasized improving the social welfare of vulnerable children, indirectly with the prevention of abandoned children; Mozambique issued more significant child protection regulations focusing on preventing sexual abuse of children (Mozambique, 2018). This model has a significant impact in preventing child neglect, namely the collaboration of civil society, families, and state local NGOs by providing helplines, health services for abandoned children (Escobar, 2013), Furthermore, psychologists and social psychologists can provide mental health services to child victims of all forms of violence (Mozambique, 2018).

Conclusion

The research results show that parents' parenting patterns for neglected children can use communication, education and training approaches. Caregivers in orphanages must be able to act as parents. Legal protection for abandoned children must be guided by legal principles, namely hierarchical protection of children's rights, law enforcement, legal assistance and providing sanctions for neglect. Neg neglected children's social and economic welfare must be enhanced regarding dignity and worth, and social welfare assistance and non-formal education must be used to train children's interests and talents.

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